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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

# INFORMATION REPORT

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SUBJECT Notes on East German Transmitters

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. All use of German radio transmitters in East Germany is reportedly under the control of the Soviet occupation authorities. Some transmitters are under direct operational control of the Soviets; others are operated nominally by East German authorities. The latter, however, must follow orders given them by the occupation authorities.

2. All medium-wave transmitters are so constructed that they can be operated on any frequency in the medium wave range.

3. There are two types of jamming procedures:

a. One is to transmit a pip automatically produced. This is used in transmitters listed in paragraph 11c; 14d2).

b. The other procedure is to broadcast a normal program on the same or approximately same frequency of a station whose program is to be disturbed. This pertains to transmitters listed in paragraph 10.

4. Long-wave transmitter SL I, built by VEB Funkwerk Koepenick, operates on a frequency 185 kc. It has a theoretical output of 200 KW but can actually work only up to 120 KW because of faulty or old and thus weakened equipment. It is used to broadcast the normal programs of the Deutschlandsender, which is nominally under German control. There are only two amplifying stages in the transmitter. The transmitter is located at Koenigswusterhausen.

5. The longwave transmitter SL II is to be put into operation at Zehlendorf near Oranienburg, north of Berlin. The necessary buildings are half completed there.

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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6. Medium-wave transmitter SM I is now being readied for operation at Goebbelin near Schwerin. The transmitter has been tested using a temporary antenna. Before it could be connected to the transmitting tower, the tower transformer broke down. It is not known when a replacement or new parts for the old one can be obtained. It is believed that it will replace the broadcast transmitter now in operation at Schwerin (see paragraph 14 g below).

7. Construction plans for the SM II transmitter, as reported previously, were cancelled while the plans were still on the drawing board.

8. The SM III transmitter will be a dual coupled transmitter; each half is to have a power rating of 250 KW; they will use anode "P" modulation. The first half is under construction at Burg near Magdeburg and could be ready for the end of 1953. The second half under favorable conditions could be ready for operation three months after completion of the first half. It is to be used for normal broadcast purposes.

9. The SM IV transmitter has been installed at Wilsdruff near Dresden. It operates on a frequency of 1016 kc. It has theoretical output of 250 KW. It is used as a normal broadcast transmitter under nominal German control.

10. The five SM V transmitters, each with a power rating of 5 KW, are in operation in East Germany. Since they are mobile, they are moved from one location to another, allegedly upon orders emanating from the Soviet occupation authorities. When they are in a location they are connected to a permanent antenna tower. One of these was in the vicinity of Leipzig during April and May 1953. They are used to interfere with reception of NWDR and RIAS programs as indicated in paragraph 3 b above. In that respect they are jammers, since the desired NWDR or RIAS program either cannot be heard at all or cannot be understood. Technical information on this type of transmitter can be obtained in a brochure published by Lorenz /Leipzig, manufacturer of these transmitters, "Prospekt von Lorenz ueber 5 kw Sender".

11. At least seven transmitters are located in the general area of Koenigswusterhausen.

a. There are three old long-wave transmitters. Two of these are regularly used by the ADN, the official East German news agency to broadcast news dispatches. The third is a reserve transmitter for either of the two above. They operate under nominal German control.

b. The SL I transmitter is located here (see paragraph 4 above).

c. A long-wave transmitter known as "Sender 37" is located here. It operates on a frequency of 230 kc. It has a theoretical output of 100 KW but actually produces only 70 to 80 KW. It is operated under direct Soviet control and broadcasts Russian and German programs. At irregular times, upon orders coming direct from Soviet occupation authorities, it jams frequencies directed in the order. Jamming sounds are produced by an automatic mechanism transmitting a pip at regular rapid intervals. No tapes of any kind are used, as these would be too expensive. The buildings

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housing this transmitter are off limits to all except operating personnel.

d. A medium wave transmitter is located here. It is the transmitter formerly located at Tegel, the antenna mast of which was torn down by the French. It broadcasts the programs of Berlin III. It is rated at 100 kw but works at a maximum of approximately 80 kw.

e. The directional shortwave transmitter for radio communication to Peking is also located here. It operates on 22.7 and is not used as a jamming transmitter. Reports suggesting that this transmitter is used as a jamming station are probably due to a confusion of this transmitter with Sender 37" (see paragraph 11 c), as they are both in the same general area. No information on exact frequency or transmitting schedules of this transmitter is known.

12. The second two-channel transmitter in Koepenick is known as "K.3" No reason for this designation could be determined. It is a medium-wave transmitter, and there is no reason to confuse it with the SL I which is a long wave transmitter. It began operation on 1 May 1953 and worked as a coupled transmitter until some time in July 1953. Since that time only the second half has been in use, because the coupling of the two halves presented non-correctable technical difficulties.

13. A decimeter relay chain of transmitters exists running from Berlin south to the vicinity of Cottbus. The alleged reason given for the construction of this chain is that it replaces a long distance telephone connection, the cables of which were "stolen".

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14 The following list gives the more important transmitters as located by areas:

a. Koenigswusterhausen (see paragraph 11).

1) Three news service long-wave transmitters.

2) SL I

3) Sender 37

4) Medium-wave transmitter, Berlin III.

5) Directional communication transmitter for Peking traffic.

b. Koepenick- -.3 (see paragraph 10).

c. Goebbelin/Schwerin--SM I (see paragraph 6).

d. Leipzig

1) Leipzig I, 1013 kc, 70 kw, nominal German control, broadcasts German programs.

2) Leipzig II, 1322 kc, 70 kw, Russian control, broadcasts Russian and German programs and jams as indicated in paragraph 5 a.

3) Short wave transmitter, 9730 kc, 25 kw, Russian control, and used as Leipzig II.

e. Wilsdruff--SM IV (see paragraph 9).

f. Burg/Magdeburg--SM III (see paragraph 8).

g. Schwerin--728 kc, 20 KW, broadcasts, nominal German control.

h. Bernburg/Halle--transmitter in Bernburg, other facilities in Halle, 1196 kc, 20 KW, broadcasts, nominal German control.

i. Erfurt/Weimar--transmitter in Erfurt, other facilities in Weimar. 800 kc, 20 KW, broadcasts, nominal German control.

j. Potsdam--transmitter assumed to be near Koln, 575 kc, 20 KW, broadcasts, nominal German control.

k. Zehlendorf/Oranienburg--SL II (see paragraph 5).